4. Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (U.P.)

5. Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi (U.P.)

6. Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad(A.P.)

7. Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences,Tirupati (A.P.) (50% cost of upgradation will be borne by the TTD Trust)

8. Govt. Medical College, Salem (T.N.)

9. B J. Medical College, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

10. Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore (Karnataka)

11. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, (Kerala)

12. Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi

13. Grants Medical College & Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals, Mumbai, (Maharashtra).

Upgradation of the above institutions was approved by CCEA on 22.6.2006 except RIMS, Ranchi, for which CCEA approval was obtained on 26.4.2007.

Effective implementation of rural healthcare schemes

848. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the rural healthcare schemes are not implemented effectively;

(b) whether the doctors are discharging their duties properly in the Primary Health Centres (PHCs); and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to see that PHCs are functioning effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) It is not correct to conclude that the rural healthcare schemes are not implemented effectively. All healthcare schemes are being implemented through 145,272 subcentres, 22370 Primary Health Centres, 4045 Community Health Centres, 558 District hospitals. As on Sept 2007, 22608 doctors are in position at the level of PHCs in the country, out of 22370, PHCs, 6669 are reported to be operational round the clock.

(c) Several steps are being undertaken to make sure that the PHCs are functioning effectively. At the level of PHC, Rogi Kalyan Samiti has been formed with the help of PRIs, CBOs, Government organizations who would be looking after functioning of PHC. In addition to regular monitoring by external agencies and Union Government through various agencies, district health mission and State health mission are also monitoring the functioning of PHC for ensuring them functional and effective. These organizations are ensuring for better and effective health services at all levels including PHCs.

Increase in the number of cardiac patients

†849. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is fact that the number of cardiac patients is on the increase resulting in the rapid increase in medical expenditure;

(b) the number of cardiac patients in the country at present alongwith the number of persons dying of cardiac disease every year; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to save people from cardiac disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The exact number of persons suffering or dying due to cardiac diseases in India is not known. However, the data available from various published studies indicate the rising trend in cardiac ailments in India. The treatment of cardiac patients involves the high tech investigations and other interventions which are expensive. Therefore, the expenditure by the patients/by the institution/health care delivery system is increasing.

(c) The pilot phase of the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke has already been launched in 10 States (one district each State) early this year with focus on increasing public awareness thereby preventing the common risk factors associated with these diseases. The Ministry carried out health awareness activities through various agencies including Central Health Education Bureau which, *inter alia,* includes life style modifications and also for prevention and control of Non Communicable Diseases.

Shortage of medical professionals

850. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of medical professionals and healthcare workers in the country;

(b) names of the States where maximum number of shortages are being experienced;

(c) the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has any immediate action plan to meet the shortages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and when it is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) There is no shortage in the aggregate number of doctors and nurses in the country. As per information furnished by Medical Council of India at present there are 7,13, 428 allopathic registered doctors in the country. Apart from this, there are 290 medical colleges with 33,482 annual intake capacity of MBBS students and students passing out from these medical colleges every year are also adding to the strength of doctors in the country. In addition, there are more than 6 lakhs practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoepathy in the country. However, there is an imbalance in the availability of doctors in the rural and urban areas of the country. As regard nurses, the total number of registered nurses with various State Nursing Councils is 9.28 lakhs. Currently, there are 1597 Graduate Nursing Midwifery (GNM) Schools functioning in the country with an intake capacity of 80000 students (approximately) per year. In order to expand the facilities of Medical Education and health related services, under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya